

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Business still remains quiet in the Share Market. Banks have changed hands at 190 per cent. premium for the end of the month, and shares are still in request at 180 for cash. Steamboats have improved their position and have been negotiated at the increased rate of 50 premium. Hongkong Ice continues their downward career and are out of favor at 155 per share. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

We have not a single transaction to report since the issue of our noon edition.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—180 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.  
North China Insurance—1,350 per share.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—110, 1040 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—110 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$368 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium, sales.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—171 per cent. dis., sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 110 3/4  
Bank Bills, on demand 110 3/4  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 110 3/4  
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 110 3/4  
Credits, at 4 months sight 110 3/4  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 110 3/4  
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 110 3/4  
Bank Bills, on demand 110 3/4  
Credits, at 4 months sight 110 3/4  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 110 3/4  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 110 3/4  
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 110 3/4  
Bank, sight 110 3/4  
Private, 30 days sight 110 3/4

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA (allowance, Tels 60) per picul, \$535  
OLD MALWA (allowance, Tels 88) per picul, \$575  
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest, \$587 1/2  
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest, \$590  
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest, \$592 1/2  
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest, \$585  
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest, \$585  
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest, \$587 1/2  
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest, \$589 1/2  
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest, \$582 1/2  
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest, \$557 1/2  
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest, \$560  
NEW PERIAN (best quality) per picul, \$440  
OLD PERIAN (best quality) per picul, \$405  
OLD PERIAN (second quality) per picul, \$395

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).  
Barometer—5 P.M. 29.91  
Thermometer—5 P.M. 81.0  
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## NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Amazon*, Captain Mauberge, with the London mails of the 17th ulto, arrived in harbour last evening. The subjoined items of general news are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 17th ulto.

The steamer *Fidra*, of Leith, which sailed from Newcastle, N.S.W., for Hongkong, on May 9 last, has been posted at Lloyd's as a missing vessel.

It has been definitely decided to start the six-penny telegram system on the 1st of October of next year, and it has been estimated that it will involve an expenditure of £500,000 for new wires and apparatus.

The Orient steamer *Austral*, which it may be remembered was captured in Sydney Harbour in last November, and raised from her muddy bed at the end of February, has arrived in the Clyde for the purpose of receiving a thorough overhaul from her builders, Messrs. John Elder and Co.

The acting appointment of Mr. Hayward as Superintendent of Victoria Jail, Hongkong, is, we regret to hear, not to be confirmed, but that some one will be despatched from home to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Tonnochy's death. No appointment has, however, been made yet.

Mr. E. Colborne Barber, Chinese Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, who is at present home on leave, is revising a new edition of Captain Gill's work, "The River of Golden Sand." It will be published in one volume, in popular form, by Mr. Murray, during the forthcoming season.

We understand that nothing further has been done in connection with the ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and Korea, but as the period for which the same were postponed terminates at the end of this year we presume that something definite will have to be concluded ere that period is reached.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Major E. M. Lloyd, R.E., to act as assistant military secretary to Major-General Sargent, C.B., commanding her Majesty's troops in China, in succession to Col. F. Cardew, of the Prince of Wales's South Lancashire Regiment, who has held the appointment since April 1st, 1882.

It is announced from Kiel that the firm of Howaldt there is building for the Chinese Government two large steam corvettes of exceptional speed. The Chinese Government is said to have intrusted a superior ex-officer of the German Navy with the task of supervising the construction of these two vessels.

In consequence, we presume, of the difficulties in connection with the Tong-king question, the opium negotiations have not progressed at all recently. As the matter now stands, H.M.'s Government have submitted their proposals to the Marquis Tseng, and are now awaiting his answer. H.E. is, however, still in Paris on business.

Vice-Admiral Poyron, the newly-appointed Minister of Marine, occupied on two different occasions, under the Administrations of Admiral Clouet and Admiral Jaurguiberry, the post of Chief d'Etat-Major-General at the Ministry of Marine. He is now sixty years of age, and entered the service in 1839. He distinguished himself in the campaigns in the Baltic, China, India, and Cochin China.

The death is announced as having just taken place at Nottingham, in his fifty-seventh year, of Colonel S. Clarke, late of the East Lancashire Regiment (59th). The deceased, who entered the army in 1835, was present with the 59th Foot at the memorable operations before, and capture of Canton in 1857, being commended for gallantry and awarded a medal with clasps. He retired from the army in June, 1877.

The Cunard Steamship Company have contracted with Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Glasgow, for the building of two steamers, which will be more powerful than any yet constructed for the Atlantic service. They will be of 8,000 tons each, and 13,000-horse power. The contract price is to be £500,000, and the vessels are to make a speed of nineteen knots per hour, that is to say, to cross the Atlantic in less than six days. The two new steamships are to be named the *Umbagog* and the *Etowah*.

We understand that Major-General H. A. Sarel, C.B., late of the 1st London Regiment, and Major-General A. Nelson, C.B., in the command of the troops at Guernsey and Alderney. Major-General Sarel served with the 9th Lancers during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. Major-General Sarel later on commanded a regiment of irregular cavalry during the latter part of the campaign in Oude, and was present with it at the passage of the Gogra and the subsequent operations in the Terai (thanked by the Governor-General in Council, and fourteen times mentioned in despatches, also medall with clasp). He acted on the staff of Sir George Clarke in 1860 (brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with two clasps for the Taku Forts and Peking).

The current number of the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* contains a short notice entitled "A Rare Chinese Bank Note," with an engraving of the note in question, which belonged to Sir John Pope Hennessy, and was left by him last year in the hands of the officers of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. According to the date on the note it was issued in the Hung Woo period of the Ming dynasty, 1660, so that it is 500 years old. The nominal value of the note was 1,000 cash, or approximately one dollar, and it bears the seals of sundry revenue officials. Marco Polo, long before paper-money was known in Europe, devoted a chapter of his travels to this subject: "How the great Khan causeth the bark of trees, made into something like paper, to pass for money all over his country." Colonel Yule, in a note on this subject, refers to the great scarcity of Ming notes. The only one besides the present one, which has been traced beyond doubt to England, is said to be one in the possession of Dr. Leichardt. There is said to be one in the Peckham. The present copy was got from old Chinese a few years ago by a European official of the Customs service, who collected Chinese coins, and on his death, in 1878, it was sold in Hongkong. The facsimile, when compared with that in Colonel Yule's "Marco Polo," is seen to be twice the length and breadth of the latter, of a darker shade, and with some variation in the conventional ornamentation.

A report of somewhat startling character is current, according to which the ex-Admiral Herr Werner has become a Chinese admiral. Herr Werner was the former companion of the late Prince Adalbert, some time Chief of the German Navy, and who, since his retirement has taken up his abode at Wiesbaden. I hear that the new commander of the Chinese navy is shortly to proceed to the Far East to commence his duties, and probably it will not be very agreeable news in the event of war for the French to know that the command of their antagonists' fleet is in the hands of an experienced naval officer. The new Chinese corvette *Ting Yuen* is still at Swatow. The Chinese Government has contracted with a firm at Kiel—viz., Messrs. Howaldt, for the construction of two other men-of-war, to be delivered in nine months' time. The firm has also engaged to deliver the vessels with their full armament, in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise in case the Chinese Government had to purchase the guns. According to the contract, the vessels, when finished, are to be navigated to their destination as the private property of Messrs. Howaldt, and by a crew hired by them. The Chinese Government first in-

tended to place the contract for the two vessels with a British firm, but as the shortest time was fixed at nine months no English firm could be found who would undertake to deliver the vessels before fifteen months. It may be that the visit of Mr. Tong King Sing, Chief of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, may have some connection with the conclusion of this contract. It is a fact that this gentleman has visited all the prominent dockyards at Swinburne, Bremerhaven, and Kiel, and that he intends to establish a direct steamship line between Chinese ports and the Brazils which last mentioned country he is about to visit.

## THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GUAP ISLAND, August 28th, 1883.

There is usually not much of thrilling interest to send you from this out of the way part of the world. Lately, however, we have been having a little stir to vary the dull monotony of our quiet, laborious existence. On the 15th instant we were honored by a visit from H.B.M. ship *Exigyle* which came from the Yellow Islands. The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was on board and the object of his visit was to investigate various statements made and sworn to at Hongkong charging one of our residents, Mr. D. O'Keefe, with lawlessness, cruelty to the natives and a host of other charges, too numerous to mention, in fact, the charge sheet reminded me much of a copy of a Hongkong lawyer's bill for a libel suit so great was its length, and so many were the different charges it contained. The investigation exonerated Mr. O'Keefe from all the charges, and the enquiries made convinced the examiners, the High Commissioner and Captain C. A. G. Bridge, that Mr. O'Keefe had been very wrongly accused, and that the public were completely misled by a general behaviour towards the natives. Mr. O'Keefe dined on board the *Exigyle* with the captain and High Commissioner and was informed by the latter that when he arrived in Sydney he would make a public report of the result of his investigations as an act of justice, and would also inform the authorities of the high esteem in which he found him to be held by the natives of Guap and the neighbouring islands.

Two others, British subjects, living here were tried for burning down part of a native town, and were severely reprimanded for going to the village fully armed with repeating rifles, a Gatling gun, &c., and inciting the natives to quarrel with each other. For the part they took in the burning of the town they were fined one hundred and fifty dollars each, and had also to find substantial security for their good behaviour for twelve months or to be taken away in the *Exigyle*. I forbear mentioning the names of these two individuals, but I may state that they were mainly instrumental in trumping up the charges against old Dave O'Keefe. Of course they paid the fines as they are both well-to-do, but the Commissioner refused to take any of their friends as security for their good behavior, and but for O'Keefe volunteering to stand as their bailman, when they were taken on board, they would now be free of two very much misjudged and hasty tempered men. We are rubbing along here in a fairly prosperous manner, but the life can hardly be called an attractive one, and although profits are good and there is money to be made, fortunes are not so easily got hold of as some people may imagine. By next opportunity I shall send you any scraps of news which may be of interest to Hongkongites. We get the whole of our papers, but we get them in large bunches which go the rounds of the islands and help to pass away many weary hours. The general health of the island has been excellent for a long time back, and we are looking forward with confidence to a very successful trading season.

## THE "DAPHNE" DISASTER—ON THE CLYDE.

The official report was, says the *Daily News* of the 17th ulto, presented yesterday to the Government by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., setting forth and explaining the results of the inquiry which he conducted, at the instance of the Home Office, into the circumstances of the steamship *Daphne*, when launched on the Clyde, by which 124 lives were lost. Sir E. J. Reed states that the cause of the accident was not to be found in the appliances for launching the ship, nor in the chains and other apparatus employed for checking her after she got afloat. It is to the ship after she became fully afloat, and apart from tidal causes that they must look for the real causes of the accident. Sir Edward states that the results of his own experiments upon the ship on the 28th of July prove that she had small initial stability, and was, therefore, extremely likely to incline considerably when launched. He does not consider that these circumstances alone sufficiently account for the complete capsizing of the ship which, he thinks, accounted for only by the circumstance that in the case of the *Daphne*, as in a previous case which occurred on the Clyde nearly a year ago, namely, at the launch of the steamship *Hammonia*, by the Messrs. Thompson, there was a remarkable and unexpected deficiency of stability at large angles of inclination. It has hitherto been assumed throughout the ship-building profession, or to say the least, by a very large number of shipbuilders, that a ship having a high side and possessing some initial stability was perfectly safe against capsizing under all ordinary conditions. It has been assumed that the stability of such a vessel, though it might be small when the inclination commences, would rapidly increase as the angle of inclination was increased; and although it might and would attain a maximum after inclining through a large angle there would nevertheless be stability almost until the ship was on her beam ends. The calculations which have been made for the *Daphne* by the High Commissioner show that in her case, as in that of the *Hammonia*, this theory is altogether false and delusive. The report proceeds to show that notwithstanding the very general acceptance of this assumed growth of stability in high-sided ships, it is without any real foundation in science, and can be shown by elementary considerations to be entirely untrustworthy. In the case both of the *Hammonia* and of the *Daphne* it was shown, but shown only after the launch, that in point of fact the whole stability of the ship vanished at slightly over fifty degrees of inclination, and that these vessels consequently were entirely without the stability at large angles upon which their safety depended. The report shows that in future the stability of ships in their launching condition must be much more fully investigated than it has hitherto been before launching, if catastrophes of the kind in question are to be avoided. Thereport goes on to connect the case of the *Daphne* with what the Commissioner states to be a very extensive want of stability in many modern vessels of the mercantile marine. It states that there are vessels of great importance belonging to eminent companies of shipbuilders which, when fully loaded, would be of no use without the aid of cargo or ballast. The Commissioner does not hesitate to declare confidently that very many of the losses which occur at sea, in the case of ships which are merely recorded as missing, are due to capsizing from the absence of the necessary stability. He states that this want of stability is incurred for no good or reasonable object, and is largely due to the ignorance of those who prescribe the dimensions, form, and specifications

of the vessels. He shows that in the case of the *Daphne* herself the vessel had her length, breadth, depth, and displacement, together with main distribution of her weights, all determined by the marine engineer of the company for which she was built, which gentleman himself admitted in evidence that he knew little or nothing of the stability of ships, and that in the placing of heavy weights upon the upper deck of a vessel it never occurred to him that he was in any way interfering with her stability. The report therefore recommends that in future before ships are ordered more consideration should be given to the stability which they require, and that those who undertake to prescribe all the forms, proportions, and weights of a ship should acquaint themselves with the bearings which their actions have upon the stability of the vessel when constructed. In dealing with the question of responsibility, after reviewing the various questions of men and loose weights on board, the engines being placed on the ship, and other collateral considerations, the Commissioner cites from a recent written judgment of the Master of the Rolls, a general proposition bearing upon responsibility in such cases, and draws from it the conclusion that, as all ordinary care was taken in the preparation of the launch, and as the complete capsizing of the ship was due to a cause not at the time disclosed or known to the builders, they cannot be regarded, in the judgment of the Commissioner, as responsible for the serious loss of life which occurred. The report states, however, that after the disclosure of the facts which it sets forth a heavy responsibility will rest upon all those who undertake to launch steamships of modern type without calculating their stability at all angles of inclination, and thus fully acquainting themselves with the power of the ship to sustain the various inclining forces which are more or less liable at all times to operate during a ship launch.

## A BRITISH CABLE.

It is again stated, says the *S. F. Chronicle*, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will lay a cable, or cables, from Port Moody, the western terminus of its railroad, across the Pacific Ocean to Japan, and many reasons exist for believing that there is good foundation for this report. It is known that the Canadian Pacific is a corporation entertaining most ambitious plans; that its subsidiaries and land grants give it control of unlimited capital; that it will leave no stone unturned to obtain a liberal share of the transcontinental traffic, one of its plans being to establish a line of ocean steamers to China and Japan; that it is building lines of telegraph on land, and most important of all that some of the British capitalists who are interested in the Canadian Pacific also belong to the syndicate of cable owners who have laid the greater part of all the sub-marine telegraphs in the world. A Boston journal, referring to the project of a Pacific cable, says it "would be a great thing for San Francisco," and expresses surprise that "the wealthy and enterprising capitalists" of San Francisco do not see it in that light. They undoubtedly do see that it would be an advantage to San Francisco to be connected by cable with China and Japan, and their hesitation to undertake the laying of such a cable is due to the fact that they do not see quite so clearly where their own profit would come in. Cable laying is, like railroad building, a special department of industry which is best managed by capitalists who have concentrated their energies upon it and made a study. The dividends paid by cable companies, have never been very large, and perhaps the only parties who can profitably engage in the business are those composing the English companies, which own the cable ship and control the manufacture of cable wire. The Canadian Pacific syndicate possesses advantages for engaging in the work of cable-laying which no American company could. San Francisco will be well enough satisfied to see a cable laid from Port Moody, for it will serve the convenience of this city about as well as could a direct line landing on American soil. Cables, like railroads, must make terms with those who have business to give them and recognize no distinction of nationality. A cable to Port Moody will be just as convenient for San Francisco as one landing in Newfoundland is to New York. It makes little difference how the electric wire crosses the Pacific, or what route is followed, so long as the work is performed by somebody.

## To-day's Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE HALL  
GRAND CONCERTS  
WILL BE GIVEN  
THIS EVENING,  
(FRIDAY)  
SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,  
the 21st, 22nd, 24th, and 25th September,  
BY  
THE MUSICAL AND VOCAL CONCERT  
COMPANY.  
FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG  
OF  
THE LADIES BAND.  
For Prices and Tickets for Admission,  
Apply at THE HALL.  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1883. [706]  
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR MANILA, (DIRECT.)  
THE Company's Steamship  
"DIAMANTE,"  
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above  
Port, TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th September, 1883. [708]  
FOR CALCUTTA.  
THE Steamship  
"CLAYMORE,"  
Captain Gulland, will be despatched TO-MOR-  
ROW, the 22nd instant, at FIVE P.M., instead as  
previously advertised.  
For Freight, apply to  
TURNER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th September, 1883. [688]  
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.  
THE Spanish Steamer  
"DON JUAN,"  
Captain J. Marquez, will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BRANDAO & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1883. [712]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.  
Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]  
FOR SALE.  
EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."  
A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S  
PATENT FRESH WATER  
CONDENSERS.  
THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.  
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.  
Apply to  
G. FENWICK & Co.,  
Victoria Foundry,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]  
FOR SALE.  
BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and  
WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from  
San Francisco.  
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.  
Apply to  
FUNG TANG,  
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,  
42, Bonham Strand.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]  
FOR SALE CHEAP.  
FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS  
COKE  
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.  
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.  
CHOY CHEW,  
230, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]  
THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.  
HAS FOR SALE.  
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Vespucos, Regalins, Londres, Nuevo Ha-  
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.  
Commissions Executed.  
JOSE M. BASA,  
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [343]  
G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [471]  
HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.  
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]  
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS.  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.  
PRAYA CENTRAL.  
AMERICAN ENGINEERS'  
AND  
HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.  
FAIRBANKS AND HOWE'S SCALES,  
SAETER'S SPRING BALANCES,  
FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE,  
DRILLING MACHINES,  
HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and  
HANGING PENDANTS.  
BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING  
MACHINES.  
SHIPS SKYLIGHTS  
POLISHED PLATE GLASS.  
STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND.  
CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS.  
SPARKLENG SCHARZHOFFBERGER,  
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,  
MARIENTHALER BEER,  
IN QUARTS & PINTS.  
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN  
AND  
THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s  
GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE.  
CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s  
CLARETS.  
VALEVRAC MEDOC,  
ST. ESTEPH MEDOC,  
MARGAUX MEDOC.  
PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK  
IN BOTTLES.  
WESTPHALIA HAMS,  
SMOKED BEEF IN TINS.  
GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS.  
BEST GOUDA CHEESE IN TINS.  
SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KIOS.  
SALT SPICED BEEF IN KIOS.  
KEROSENE STOVES.  
CROWN ICE CREAM FREEZERS.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [10]

## Intimations.

THE  
VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL.....50,000 DOLLARS  
IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.  
PAYMENTS:—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOT-  
MENT, OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER;  
BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR  
BEFORE THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1884.  
DIRECTORS.  
(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON  
AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)  
BANKERS.  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.  
SOLICITORS.  
MESSRS. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.  
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.  
THIS COMPANY is formed for the  
MANUFACTURE OF ICE in the Colony  
of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System  
patented by the International Ice and Refrigerating  
Machine Company of New York.  
This Patent System has been introduced into  
Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory  
results. The consensus of opinion from various  
parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounce it  
the most perfect and economical method of  
manufacturing ice ever invented.  
According to arrangements it is anticipated  
that the business of the Company will be in  
complete working order by next March, 1884.  
An arrangement has been made with the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-  
TION that they shall hold the amount paid on  
the shares when allotted until the Board of  
Directors of the Company is appointed; the  
amount will then be placed to the credit of the  
Company.  
Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Associa-  
tion and forms of Application for shares may be  
obtained by intending subscribers from this date  
till the 20th September 1883 from the HONG-  
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the  
Secretary *pro tempore* of the Company, Mr. J.  
M. GUEDES, who has consented to act till a  
Board of Directors for the Company has been  
appointed by the Shareholders.  
J. M. GUEDES,  
39, Wellington Street.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [702]  
"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.  
THE above is a Commodious and Suitable  
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN  
going home from the Far East. It is under the  
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in  
providing their visitors with every possible  
comfort. [502]  
ROYAL YORK HOTEL,  
OLD STEVNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.  
THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,  
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-  
modation for travellers, especially those coming  
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-  
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at  
the above establishment. A. HOADLY,  
Proprietor. [503]  
MR. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGG SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
to the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.  
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative prop-  
erties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.  
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.  
FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,  
VARIETY STORE,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [530]  
HONGKONG HOTEL.  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Com-  
munity of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the  
above Establishment is now in full working  
order.  
He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS  
TONSorial ARTISTS from Paris, and his  
staff now consists of five competent workmen.  
He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its  
branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes,  
or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.  
HAIR CUTTING.....50 Cents.  
SHAMPOOING.....25 "  
SHAVING.....25 "  
TRIMMING BEARDS.....25 "  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.  
MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are  
always at liberty to attend Ladies at their Saloon,  
especially set apart for Ladies, or at their own  
Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.  
Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public  
his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud  
who has had many years experience and guar-  
antees it to keep for any length of time in any  
climate.  
Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving,  
and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—  
EVERY DAY.....\$4.00 Per Month.  
EVERY OTHER DAY.....\$3.00 "  
TWICE A WEEK.....\$2.00 "  
Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from  
Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and  
other Toilet requisites which will be open for  
inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same  
at prices which will compare favorably with those  
of any other establishment.  
The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied  
with Punkahs, and the "iced Shampoo" is the  
greatest luxury of the day.  
The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for  
the reception of those who feel the necessity of a  
Tonsorial operation.  
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]  
J. M. GUEDES.  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION  
AGENT.  
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [6]

## Intimations.

"WAI SAN YAT PO."  
A DAILY CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
with a wide circulation in the Colony and  
at the Coast Ports. Subscription, FOUR  
DOLLARS per Annum. The above high-class  
native paper is an excellent medium for Adver-  
tisers at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed  
circulation of over 1,080 Copies. Communications  
to be addressed to the Proprietor,  
LUK KE SHUN,  
No. 9, Gough Street,  
Hongkong 17th September, 1883. [703]  
NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies  
and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community,  
that he has resigned his Partnership in the  
"NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased  
an Interest in the "SZE HING LOONG  
SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying  
on the business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS,  
and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by  
strict attention to Business and Selling the Best  
Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a  
share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on  
him in the past.  
AH NAM,  
Late Partner in the  
"NAM-SING Tailor Shop."  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [299]  
NOTICE.  
THE Public are respectfully informed that the  
Undersigned has been trading at the under-  
mentioned premises for the past 38 years as  
TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
He has no connection whatever with any other firm  
trading under a similar name or style, and takes  
this opportunity of informing his old customers  
that their orders will receive the same careful  
attention in the future that has been given to  
them in the past. By supplying the Best Ma-  
terials and Workmanship at MODERATE  
PRICES, and by promptly attending to all  
orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be  
favored with the patronage of his old customers  
and the Public Generally.  
N.B.—Note the address.  
NAM SING,  
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,  
Opposite the Central Market.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325]  
A H O Y.  
HOY-LEE.  
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.  
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-  
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,  
&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.  
Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture.  
China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,  
Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best  
material guaranteed.  
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [388]  
T O K K E E.  
C O A L M E R C H A N T,  
No. 75, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House  
and Steam Coal of the best quality at  
moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM  
CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE,"  
Steam Launches for Hire at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2  
for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and  
"CUM KAI," at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd hour,  
and for longer periods according to arrangement.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [300]  
L I N G S H I N G.  
B O O T A N D S H O E M A K E R,  
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.  
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Special experience in making Gentlemen's  
Riding Boots.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255]  
C H I E N A M.  
G O L D A N D S I L V E R S M I T H,  
WATCH MAKER  
AND  
ENGRAVER,  
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED  
ON MODERATE TERMS.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.  
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318]  
Y E U Q U A.  
S H I P, P O R T R A I T, A N D M I N I A T U R E  
P A I N T E R.  
P H O T O G R A P H I C V I E W S.  
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.  
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.  
IVORY MINIATURES SPECIALITY.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS,  
H O N G K O N G.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256]  
C H E O N G W O,  
TAILOR, DRAPER,  
AND  
GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed  
at  
MODERATE PRICES.  
DEALER IN  
CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH  
HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS,  
&c., &c.  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF  
SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS  
FOR EXPORTATION.  
N.B.—Note the address.  
No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.  
SIXTH DOOR WEST FROM POTTINGER STREET,  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [330]  
S A M H I N G, J U N R.  
S T U L T Z.  
TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL  
O U T F I T T E R.  
Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.  
AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS of all kinds,  
PITH HATS, MATTING, BAMBOO  
BLINDS, and has always on hand a very fine  
selection of various kinds of Silk Goods and  
Embroideries.  
Wholesale Manufacturer of Silk Coats and  
other Garments for exportation.  
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street).  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1882. [247]



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCOW.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1883.

Freedom of the press has good claims to be regarded as the palladium of public liberty. The civilisation of a nation may, as a general rule, be fairly gauged by the status of its newspapers, and it is undoubted that a free press in Great Britain has contributed to a very considerable extent in diffusing knowledge and spreading education amongst the masses, and has ever been a great element in the political, commercial and social progress of the country. So potent has its influence become that the Press has been designated the Fourth Estate. But with a vast power of doing immense good, it must not be lost sight of that the press is also well adapted for causing a vast deal of evil. And this power has been so fully recognised by the governments of all nations that it has been deemed prudent to fetter, not the absolute freedom of the newspapers but unbridled license by certain carefully thought-out restrictions. The censorship of the British press, or at least as much of it as concerns the subject with which we presently intend to deal, consists of a law which forbids the publication under certain pains and penalties of either seditious or blasphemous libels. "This law extends to Hongkong; the censorship is in the hands of the local Government.

With all its power for doing good it is, as we have already hinted, an unfortunate circumstance that on some occasions the press is open to the reproach of working much harm. The Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong have recently been great sinners in that respect. It is not so very long ago since Herr Most, the editor of *Freihilf*, a German newspaper published in London, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for publishing a series of seditious articles, which apparently were written for the purpose of inciting the Russians—and the peoples of other nations—to rebellion and a reign of dynamite. The British law does not allow any newspaper to publicly recommend wholesale murder, and so Herr Most was very properly made an example of. Now, we gravely doubt whether the articles which led the Editor of *Freihilf* into such dire trouble were one whit worse than some of the blood and thunder effusions which have lately emanated from our local Chinese press.

As we are only anxious that our Chinese contemporaries should recognise the impropriety of the injudicious and impolitic course they have lately been pursuing in advocating false, seditious, and blood thirsty sentiments, which already have tended to cause infinite mischief, we refrain from particularising the worst offenders and from dealing with the subject at great length. If the conductors of the Chinese papers can be made to see the folly of their past conduct without compelling us to invoke the powerful aid of the law, so much the better.

It is quite certain that the rabid utterances of these excited Chinese partisans on recent current events, such as the war in Tonquin, the unfortunate Logan case and the riots at Canton, have been contrary to the law of this Colony. It cannot be denied that they have caused a bitter feeling against foreigners even in Hongkong, whilst at Canton, Fatsan and other large cities in the adjacent province the excitement has been at fever heat. To what extent these seditious articles are to blame for our late troubles on the Pearl River it would perhaps be difficult to estimate; but there is a very strong feeling amongst the foreigners in Canton that the measure of responsibility is not a small one. Our personal inquiries in Canton corroborate this latter view.

We are in a position to state that His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has expressed his strong disapproval of these seditious and bloody thirsty anti-foreign denunciations of the established order of things, bitterly complaining that owing to their evil tendencies the difficulties of maintaining order amongst the populace have been largely increased. Viceroy CHANG, not unreasonably we think, considers that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to place their veto on this advocacy of murder and sedition, and we cannot doubt that should he make any representations on the subject, the matter will be at once effectually dealt with.

As we have no wish to see our Chinese colleagues drift into serious trouble, with the authorities, we would counsel them, to at once abandon their present inflated and pernicious course. They should remember that nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong; that the famous dogma of the Jesuits—that the end justifies the means—is utterly fallacious and indefensible. Well-wishers of China, and they are numerous even amongst foreigners, can only feel regret at the foolish partisanship and mistaken patriotism which, we are charitable enough to presume, have dictated the policy of the Chinese press—a policy which has done nothing but harm. Our Chinese friends must surely know that even a prudent enemy is preferable to friends without discretion; if not, it is a truism with which they are likely to become very soon acquainted. It may be safely relied on that, unless the Chinese press of Hongkong at once adopt a more moderate tone, the Government will lose little time in making provisions to assert its own rights and to protect the foreign interests which this rabid style of journalism has so seriously imperilled.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We understand that Mr. Cressy Ewens has been appointed crown solicitor for the Imperial Chinese Government.

A Suez telegram dated the 16th ult. says two thousand Bedouins attacked the Sanitarium at Sinkat. They were repulsed by the soldiers with sixty killed. The soldiers lost seven men and the civilians five.

A MIDDLE-AGED lady applied to Mr. Barnum for the position of circus manager. When asked about her proficiency she naively replied that she had been married three times, and if anyone could explain the word circus she was the person.

THE Italian Government has assurances from official sources from America that on the re-assembling of Congress next winter, the abolition of the protective duty on works of art in the United States will be proposed.

At the recent annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Association, it was stated that the membership of the society now reached 428,076, while there were 24,019 members in the seamen's branch. The Secretary computed that there were 25,000 total abstainers in the British Army and 12,000 in the Royal Navy.

A SCOTCH lady from a country town in the Highlands being taken to Edinburgh, and hearing modern singing in church for the first time, was asked by the lady who took her there what she thought of the music. "It's verra bonny—verra bonny; but, oh, my leddy, it's an awful way of spending the Sabbath."

BEFORE the battle of Navarino (which was fought on the 20th of October, 1827) William IV., then holding the office of Lord High Admiral, sent a despatch of the ordinary official kind to the English commander; but at the end, after his signature, he added, characteristically, "Like those Turks, wherever you find them."

SOME bald-headed philosopher has said that "no thoroughly occupied man was ever unhappy." We have our doubts about that. As a rule it may be all right, but there are exceptions. We remember seeing a young man sit down upon a hornet's nest once, when the hornets were at home. For a time he was the most thoroughly occupied young man we ever saw; and if he wasn't unhappy, appearances are deceiving, that's all.

We have received a polite invitation surmounted by the Royal Arms, signed by Mr. Wodehouse, asking us to favor him with a call at the Magistrate's court on Monday, to explain why we "unlawfully did use threatening language towards the complainant whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned." The "complainant" would appear to be somebody who rejoices in the illustrious appellation of "Belaminio Campos, foreman compositor, and Messrs. Noronha & Co." We don't know anything about the affair, but nevertheless, we shall be there. We hope to get Mr. Consul-General Loureiro in our mind as to the true meaning of *materiados*.

We read that for several months it has been known that the remarkable object which has been visible on the surface of Jupiter for several years has been growing fainter, and late observers announce that it is now scarcely perceptible. The spot, which is nearly 30,000 miles long, and more than 8,000 wide, has not changed materially in size, but its red color has faded until the "great red spot" has become almost indistinguishable from the surrounding parts of the planet. From its permanency of form and size it is evident that this spot can't be a cloud floating in Jupiter's atmosphere, although it drifts like a cloud across the planet's disc. Various theories have been suggested to account for the phenomenon, but none of them appear quite satisfactory.

In the captain's cabin of the *Prince*, sunk in Balaklava harbor during the Crimean war, are \$300,000, and hopes of recovering the coin are entertained.

THE United States steamer *Albatross*, says the *S. F. Chronicle* of the 18th August, is at the navy yard ready for sea. It is rumored that she will sail for China on the 25th instant.

HENRY, a brother of James McDermott, the alleged British spy, has applied for the protection of the police in Brooklyn, he declaring that he was paralyzed and put in fear of his life by the Invincibles.

THE British steamer *Douglas* which arrived from Swatow this morning went over to the quarantine ground to be under observation for a few days. She had no sickness on board so far as we can learn.

A MEETING of Spanish refugees was held at Marseilles on August 16th, when a resolution, was passed expressing sympathy with the Republican movement in Spain and the hope that it would lead to the overthrow of the Monarchy.

A MAN who had brutally assaulted his wife was brought before Justice Cole, of Albany, lately, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice." "Justice," replied Cole. "You can't get it here. This court has no power to hang you."

CHUNG AKUM, described as a hawker, was this morning relegated to the "abode of bills" for a term of three months' hard labor for walking away with a box containing valuables to the amount of \$5, the property of a seaman named Chun Alai.

SEWELL FLY HANSEN, steward on board the American ship *James A. Bowdoin*, was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of being drunk and refusing to pay "riches" hire. Hansen meekly admitted the impeachment and was let off on parting with a 50 cents fine and 20 cents to the two-wheeler driver.

AT Nakskov, in the Danish island of Laaland, the gas company lights the streets gratuitously, as a return for the monopoly which enables it to supply nearly all the houses with gas for cooking, heating and lighting. For heating purposes the price is 9 cents per thousand; but for lighting the company charges \$1.20.

A GRAND vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Temperance Hall, Queen's Road East, this evening at 9 o'clock, by the Bohemian Concert Combination. The troupe consists of six ladies and four gentlemen, all of whom are said to be clever musicians. The charges for admission are very reasonable, being one dollar for the front seats and fifty cents for the back part of the hall, so it is probable that a large audience will assemble to witness the company's opening performance.

THE *Sentinella delle Alpi* says that the fortification of the Italian frontier in Piedmont is proceeding with alacrity. It is believed that the necessary barracks will be roofed in during the present month (August), after which the works of the forts will be rapidly proceeded with. Batteries will be erected on the hills surrounding the principal military roads, and together with the chief forts, will render the passage of the Alps inaccessible to an army. The works will cost not less than six or seven millions of francs.

AN explosion of gun cotton took place at the new James Watt Dock, Greenock, on the morning of August 16th. A piece of rock, weighing 15 tons, was blown a distance of 40 yards, and fell on James Cunge, a labourer, killing him instantly. There other men were injured, one so seriously that he is not expected to live. The explosion occurred while holes were being bored to receive gun cotton cartridges. The rock to be blasted was soft blue sandstone. The men were enlarging the hole for the cartridge by using small quantities of gunpowder, and it is supposed that the gun cotton was either placed in the hole too soon afterwards, or that the primer rod was used with too great force.

THE special catalogue of the Krupp exhibit at the Amsterdam Colonial Exhibition contains some interesting statistics of the "Cannon-King's" great establishment near Essen, in the Prussian Rhine province. The number of workmen employed by Herr Krupp is over 20,000, the daily consumption of coal and coke in the 1,545 furnaces of different kinds amounts to 3,000 tons, which are furnished by the coal mines belonging to the establishment. The works contain 82 steam hammers and 500 boilers and engines of together 20,000-horse power. The daily produce of iron-ore from the Krupp mines is 1,500 tons, and that of cast-steel and iron by the entire establishment about 750 tons, or 360,000 per annum. This includes the total production, not only of guns, but also bridges, rails, ship's ribs, axles, anchors, chains, &c. Of the celebrated Krupp guns the works have so far turned out over 20,000.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a London daily from Rome on the 17th ult. says—"A great reception will be given to the Minister of the Interior on his return from Ichia. No one will deny that he deserves it. Professor Palmieri, of the Vesuvius Observatory, is ascending Mount Epomeo to-day with other savants for scientific observation on that dormant volcano. The people of Ichia are returning to their usual occupations. The island produces more than a million and a half gallons of wine per annum, and the interruption of viniculture would be lamentable. There have been frequent landslides within the last two days on Mount Epomeo, especially in the Valley of Guglielmo, but no loss of life has occurred. Journals of all shades of opinion highly praise the courage and devotion of the clergy in Ichia. The Archbishop of Naples will probably be made a Cardinal at the Consistory of September 3rd, in recognition of his services at Cassamicola. The death of the Benese painter Boss, at Cassamicola, mentioned in your Swiss telegram of the 14th was from absolute starvation. He with six others was buried in the Villa Verdi. Two were killed on the spot. The others were uninjured. Boss was found without a wound when the villa was evacuated, six days after the earthquake."

THE French man-of-war *Triomphante* returned from a gunnery practice cruise this afternoon.

SENHOR RIBEIRO, a Brazilian merchant, has taken to London and is exhibiting to great crowds five aborigines, so that Europeans may see what a gentle, amiable, governable people are the wild races of Brazil. They do not look ferocious, but are hideously ugly. The tallest is well under five feet. The peculiarity is the under lip of the two females, which protrudes nearly three inches, the result of artificial distortion, and is supported by a sort of wooden bracket.

In recording the decision of Chief Justice Phillips in the *Loureiro v. Club Lusitano* case the other day we incidentally made use of the expression "and so ends the celebrated 'Malcriado' episode." It seems we were altogether wrong in this supposition. The *malcriado* episode would appear to be a long way from a satisfactory conclusion. It may possibly crop up at the hearing of another case in which Portuguese subjects are interested at the Police Court on Monday next. Portugal has reason to be proud of her valiant and accomplished Consul-General. *Nous verrons!*

THE old saying, says the *New York Times*, that liars should have long memories, finds new exemplification of a neat little "Lincoln story," which first appeared in a Boston paper and is now travelling on its mendacious mission. The tale is that "a reliable gentleman" called on President Lincoln, just after Jeff. Davis had been captured, and asked what would be done with the Rebel President. To this, says the narrator, Lincoln replied with a story about a 'coon which a boy had captured and which he could not sell, or kill, or keep at home. The only weak point about this historical anecdote is that Lincoln died April 15th, 1865, and that Jefferson Davis was not captured until May 10th of that year. Otherwise, the intense realism of the tale might deceive the very elect.

LINE-KILN CLUB WISDOM.—When the triangle had sounded the call to order, and the rattling of many hoofs had ceased, Lord John Dewdrop arose and offered the club the use of the following "very reasonable rates." "Doan" saw off de handles of your wheelbarrow to keep a nuybur from borrowin' it." "An egotist am a man on stilts. Let him alone an' he am sartin to come down." "Befo' praisin' de philanthropy of de man who has donated a site for an orphan asylum try an' disjober if his wife isn't doin' the kitchen work to save de expense of a hired gal." "Be guided in your outlay by what you kin afford—not by what your nuybur brings home." "Truth am mighty, but use it in small doses in criticising de acts of your friends." "De peacock may make a fine display of colors, but when it comes down to selecting something solid don't oberlook de gander. He's de same all de way frow, an' you alius know what to find him." "De man who draps his wallet to test de honesty of de public shoudn't give himself away by advertisin' a reward an' no questions axed." On the motion of Pickles Smith the club accepted the above at 30 per cent of their face value, and the amount was passed to Lord John's credit on the cash book.

SHORTLY before the hour of noon to-day, the fire alarm bell pealed out its ominous sounds, indicating that the "Fire King" had assumed command somewhere in the Western District. Upon enquiry it was learned that the exact locality of the fire had been telegraphed up from No. 8 Police Station, and was situated in Station Street. Mr. Wodehouse, who had just concluded his magisterial duties, at once proceeded as rapidly as he could to the scene of the flames, and our reporter did likewise, and found that house No. 16 Station Street, a small two storied edifice, was on fire, the flames having obtained mastery over the building. The front and back walls of the house were of brick, and the sides were party-walls of the same material. The interior was all wood work, dry and rotten with age and smoke. The manual engines were the first to arrive, and were closely followed by the steamers. The engines and firemen made short work of the conflagration and within an hour from the sounding of the alarm, the fire was rendered powerless. The adjoining houses, Nos. 14 and 18, were slightly burnt and somewhat damaged by water. Eight hundred to one thousand dollars is the estimated damage. House No. 6, the one immediately below, was used as a barber's shop below, and a private residence above. The origin of the fire is stated to have been occasioned by the accidental smashing of a bottle of kerosine oil on some "chin chin joss" paper which the inmates of the house were burning on the floor. The flames caught the dry wood-work like tinder, and the occupants had barely time to get clear of the house themselves. The fire brigade worked very well, and great credit must be accorded them for their efforts in so speedily checking the flames.

A ROBBERY, or rather a series of attempted robberies took place last night at the Temperance Hall by some party or parties unknown, resulting in the entrance of no less than four of the boarders and the manager's rooms and the abstraction from the latter's apartments of a gold watch and some twenty or thirty dollars in money. From the manager of the Temperance Hall we learn that during the night some person or persons entered his room, removed the key of a safe from under his pillow, took his gold watch, with steel chain attached, which was hanging at the head of his bed, opened the safe and abstracted, as near as Mr. Pugh can judge, some 25 or 30 dollars therefrom, and left the key in the safe. The latter was standing near the head of the bed. Mr. Pugh thinks that the robber must have administered some narcotic to him during his sleep, as when he awoke this morning he felt a giddiness which he had never before experienced. He returned from hearing the Band at the Gardens last night and immediately went to bed, and found that the articles in question were missing when he got up this morning. Mr. Pugh's room is No. 7, and room No. 12, occupied by Mr. Wareham; 13, occupied jointly by Messrs. Sommer and Speers, and No. 15, by the leader of the Concert Band were also entered, things broken into, clothes strewn about, and a general overhaul made of all things found there, and all valuable articles in the shape of money and jewellery stolen. The matter has been placed in Sergeant Butlin's hands. It is said that Europeans are the thieves. Mr. Pugh has informed Sergeant Butlin of his suspicions. The bandmaster of the Bohemian Concert Company says he heard and saw some one enter his room this morning at about 4 o'clock, dressed in a dark suit, and when he wanted to strike a light and see who was there, the party, whoever he was, quickly disappeared.

In one week, not long ago, seventy-two concerts were given in London, of which eighteen took place on the same evening.

JANE GRAY SWISSHELM says: "You cannot lessen the natural size of a woman's waist without stunting her brains." Then it is the men who have been keeping women down on a low plane of intellectual attainment by their habit of tightly compressing the female waist as a mark of respect.

The silk commerce of France, for 1882, according to the very latest attainable statistics (exports and imports) has amounted to \$66,000,000. Including all kinds of silk manufactured goods, the exports amounted to \$58,093,000; the imports, \$7,913,000. In 1880, the exports were \$47,285,000; in 1880, \$45,163,000. The increase in the exports of silk manufactures from France to foreign countries for the past year over 1881 were \$10,808,000, and over those of 1880, \$12,931,000.

AN old man died of starvation in Glasgow lately. It was on a Sunday. The city authorities were informed of the case early on that day, but "refused to visit the dying man on the ground that they had no inspectors on duty on Sunday." It is of far greater moment that the soul of an inspector should not be imperilled by his working on the "Sabbath" than that a pauper should be saved from a miserable death. We have plenty of people among us who would like the same sort of Sunday observance instituted here. They are mostly men who rob the widow and orphan on week-days, and like to sit in their pews and plan fresh robberies on the "Sabbath." The only thing that enables us to bear up against these things is the knowledge that the devil is not yet dead.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Times* writes as follows on French Colonial Policy:—"Are there ostriches in Tong-King?" was the question put the other day by a Frenchman discussing the Tong-King difficulty to an advocate of the claims of China over that country. On being answered in the negative, the Frenchman rejoined, "Then I do not see what we have to gain by going there." Both the inquiry and the deduction made from the reply may appear odd and trifling, but a moral may be drawn from them. Metaphorically speaking, the French are now seeking ostriches in various parts of the world where these birds are as hard to find as snakes in Ireland. They are planning ostrich hunts—that is to say, commerce and colonisation—in Tong-King, Central Africa, and Madagascar. After letting go the substance in Egypt they are pursuing the shadow. In all these directions they are committing themselves to considerable loss of life and expenditure of money, and, no doubt, if they persist, they will get the better of open adversaries. But after putting down the "Black Flag," establishing a Protectorate over the Sakalavas, and presenting tricolours to a few African chiefs, what result will they have to show? All these little wars may doubtless diffuse geographical information; but, desirable as this may be, it is a meagre compensation for bloodshed and waste. Such remote expeditions are useless so long as the French do not colonise, and have no superfluous population. Even if Frenchmen are induced to settle in Tongking, a corresponding number will probably be missing from those who would have tried their fortunes in Algeria; and a Republican newspaper has very sensibly urged that, before founding new colonies, the old ones should be utilised. This, however, was an exceptional gleam of common sense, and Reactionary or Radical protests against distant adventures pass unheeded, as being inspired by a party spirit. The reaction from the abandonment of Egypt last summer is in full force, and it is useless to reason with it. Even should we be content with its ostrich hunts, and experiences alone will undeceive them. Eventually they will doubtless fly again to the other extreme, and shun remote, unpromising enterprises.

## THE CANTON MURDER CASE.

The case in which James Henry Logan, an officer employed on the outdoor staff of the Imperial Chinese Customs, is charged with the wilful murder of a Chinese boy, named Pak Wa King, and another person, a woman whose name is unknown to the authorities, at Honam on the 12th of August last was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning before Sir Richard T. Keefe, Chief Justice for China and Japan, at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Shamien, Canton. The Consulate was guarded by a file of marines from H.M.S. *Swift* and *Esper*, and about one thousand of the Viceroy's troops were encamped on the Shamien, in the same positions they have occupied since the unfortunate disturbances on the 10th inst. The Court room was crowded, and a large number of Canton residents and visitors had to be content with standing room outside the building. Both the Hongkong press and legal profession were strongly represented. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate. Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. C. Ewens of Hongkong, specially retained by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Chinese Government. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

A few minutes after ten the Chief Justice took his seat on the bench, Pang, late *Minist* of Swatow, who has been instructed by the Viceroy to directly represent Chinese interests in the case, occupying the chair on the judge's right hand. Dr. Hance, acting counsel for Great Britain, was also seated on the bench, and Sir Ming Cook, assessor, who was formerly an Assistant teacher in the Canton Government School, was accommodated with a chair. In a place reserved for the Chinese officials. On his name being called by Mr. Malcolm Jones, Clerk of the Court, Logan was promptly escorted to the bar by the Marshall of the Consulate. The prisoner, who is rather a pleasant looking young man of short stature, was very pale, probably from the effects of his confinement, but appeared perfectly self possessed, and spoke in a firm tone of voice although not without a great effort.

Proceedings were opened by the Clerk of the Court reading the following indictment—

CANTON. HIRAM SHAW WILKINSON, Esquire, Crown Advocate, vs. JAMES HENRY LOGAN, Who for our Sovereign Lady the Queen prosecutes in this behalf, in his proper person comes into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan held at Canton before Sir Richard Temple Keefe, Knight,

Chief Justice of the said Court, on Thursday, the 20th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, and for our said lady the Queen charges James Henry Logan for that he, the said James Henry Logan, on the 12th day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan for that he, the said James Henry Logan, being a British subject, afterwards, to wit on the twelfth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan for that he, the said James Henry Logan, afterwards, to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, at Honam in the Empire of China feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan for that he, the said James Henry Logan, being a British subject, afterwards, to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, at Honam in the Empire of China, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder a certain person to the said Crown Advocate unknown, against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

After reading the indictment the Clerk of the Court said—James Henry Logan, what say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?

The Prisoner—Not guilty.

The Chief Justice—Are you prepared now to go on with your defence? Have you retained counsel?

The Prisoner—No, my lord. I was told by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul that counsel would be provided for me at the trial.

The Chief Justice—So you have not taken any steps to advise counsel as to your defence?

The Prisoner—No, my lord, I have not; but I desire to do so now.

The Chief Justice—Have you got any means to provide for your defence?

The Prisoner—I have means but not in Canton, my lord.

The Chief Justice—There are a number of legal gentlemen here from Hongkong, so that if you desire to confer with a barrister every opportunity will be afforded you.

The Prisoner—I desire to do so, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Very well; then we adjourn the trial until Tuesday next the 25th instant at 9 o'clock in the morning.

At the request of his lordship, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, who was acting as court interpreter, informed Tantal Pang and the other Chinese officials that the trial had been adjourned until the date named in order to allow the prisoner an opportunity of obtaining legal assistance and instructing counsel for his defence. The names of the jurors were then read over, 14 out of 18 answering to their names. The Chief Justice, in closing the Court requested the gentlemen who had been summoned as jurors to return again on Tuesday, at 9 a.m., Mr. H. S. Wilkinson pointed out that the absentees were liable to be fined, and his lordship remarked such was the case. This closed the proceedings, which only lasted a few minutes.

Arrangements were shortly afterwards concluded, by which Logan will be defended by Mr. A. G. Wise, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, of the firm of Denny and Mossop of Hongkong.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY.

SIR,—Referring to the letter in your yesterday's issue over the signature of "Four Stars," the chief promoter of the above company, I cannot let the occasion pass without taking some notice of its statements lest the credulous or prejudiced might be deceived into believing that they possessed some shadow of truth. In the first place I may be permitted to differ from your correspondent's statement of there being a limited consumption of ice. From enquiries I have made among many of my Chinese friends I learn that they do not care to use ice in most of their Clubs in the Colony owing to its high price, and from my friends in Macao I also learn that ice is a luxury there known only to a few select persons for the same reasons; and even in Hongkong it must be admitted that only a section of the community can be said to use that commodity to any great extent, from which it is to be inferred that there is a "limited consumption" of ice. It was brought about by the action of the Hongkong Ice Co., in charging such a high rate as 2 cents per lb.; with the establishment of the Victoria Ice Co., and the consequent cheapness of ice, it can be confidently expected that its consumption will quadruple the present amount. The new concern, with an expenditure of \$12,000 per annum will be able to turn out 3,600,000 lbs. of ice, which is nearly 4 of a cent per lb.; cost price, which if sold at 1 cent per lb., would pay the shareholders a fair dividend on their capital. The old established concern cannot, as their last report plainly shows, produce ice at half a cent per lb., without incurring a heavy loss; consequently I don't know how the Hongkong Ice Co. would be able to follow the Victoria Ice Co. in whatever price they charged. Your correspondent's statement that the Hongkong Ice Co. will command at least two thirds of the custom because it is (in his opinion) an older, better organized and more firmly rooted company is simply absurd. It is a well known fact that the shares of the old concern are held only by a few shareholders, whilst the shareholders of the new concern are numerous and a good many are likely to be able to contribute a good deal of business to the company in which they are interested; and it is therefore much to be doubted whether the old will command even an equal amount of public support with the new company. The public will go to the cheapest.

I hope I have already disposed of "Four Stars" exceedingly feeble communication, and as it is quite plain that this correspondent is not a wholly disinterested party in the destinies of the old concern, I shall not lose any more time in replying to his attempts at criticism. Thanking you for the publication of this letter, I am, Sir, Yours truly, J. M. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1883.



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 515.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1883

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### SHOOTING SEASON

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT  
OF  
SPORTSMEN'S AMMUNITION AND  
SUNDRIES,  
comprising—  
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases  
Fitted.  
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other  
CARTRIDGE CASES.  
WHITE, GREY, and GREASE PROOF  
WADS.  
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE  
CASES.  
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.  
PIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-  
POWER.  
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover  
MACHINES.  
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.  
GAME BAGS.  
SHOOTING BOOTS.  
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and  
FLASKS.  
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.  
REVOLVERS, by best English and American  
Makers.  
TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING  
TRIPS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [540]

## Insurances.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) .....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE .....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,335.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,335.56

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE SOUTH-BRITISH-FIRE-AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000  
(ONE MILLION STERLING).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at  
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

GENERAL NOTICE.  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND .....\$70,858.57.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAY, Esq.  
LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [473]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [100]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of  
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE  
TO  
MRS. BERNARD.

ON  
TUESDAY,  
THE 25TH SEPTEMBER,

"THE HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUB"

WILL PLAY GOLDSMITH'S COMEDY,  
"SHE STOOPS TO  
CONQUER."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.'s on THURSDAY, the 20th  
instant, at 9 A.M.

Stalls and Dress Circle.....\$2  
Back Seats.....\$1

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Hon. Secy.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [704]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-  
tions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,  
the 25th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY  
Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate  
at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
abutting on the North side thereof on the  
Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218  
feet or thereabouts, on the South side  
thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic  
Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet  
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on  
Ground in the possession of Government  
and measuring thereon 240 feet or there-  
abouts, and on the West side thereof on St.  
Francis Street, and measuring thereon 280  
feet or thereabouts, and registered in the  
Land Office as Section A, and the Remain-  
ing Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199,  
(making together the whole of Inland Lot  
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES  
and erections thereon, held for the residue  
of a term of 75 years from the 26th June,  
1843, and for the further term of 924 years  
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £50.  
The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots,  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,  
Solicitors, Hongkong,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1883. [693]

## Notices of Firms.

N.O.T.I.C.E.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN in Our Firm  
CREATED on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710]

NOTICE.  
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

N.O. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulum, Furnished.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood  
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. A. Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the  
late Mr. E. CHASTEL's

SODA WATER FACTORY  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

"SUPERIOR QUALITY"

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers are invited to try these carefully  
Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.  
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory,  
7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [379]

## Intimations.

### SAYLE & CO'S SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

### "NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

IN  
DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS,  
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,  
DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

### KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

### LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.

### VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.

### NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.

### GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS. VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE

HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR

DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,

LA MATILDE H DE CABUNAS Y CARBAJAL,

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,

ANDREW Y ROJAS,

&c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

### W. BREWER.

NOW READY.

VIEWS OF THE LATE DISASTERS

IN

CANTON.

MAP OF TONGKING,

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A PRIVATE MAP

OF

GREAT VALUE, NEARLY READY.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

Hongkong, 19th September, 1883.

### JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER LOT OF BOOKS EX S.S. "DECCAN."

LESSING'S Prose Works.

Cary's Dante.

Manxoni's The Betrothed.

Andre's The Draughtsman's Hand-book of Plan  
and Map Drawing.

Burn's Architectural Engineering and Mechanical  
Drawing-book.

Burn's School Drawing-book.

Burn's Ornamental Drawing and Architectural  
Design.

Burn's Mechanics and Mechanism.

Burn's The Steam Engine.

Anstey's Vice-Versa.

Hedge's Electric Lighting.

Sawyer's do do.

Rick's Elementary Arithmetic and how to teach  
it.

Todhunter's Algebra and Key.

Haddon's Book-keeping.

Humboldt's Travels.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1883. [48]

### WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION  
DEALERS.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of  
every Description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [663]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL  
COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, d'ARQUIL STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of  
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at  
Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [663]

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, with option of calling at Honolulu, on  
THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at THREE P.M.,  
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and  
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

RETURN. PASSAGES.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-  
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within  
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per  
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within  
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be  
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be  
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return  
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 26th September. Parcel Packages will  
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office  
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [51]

### Consignees.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

STEAMSHIP "EUROPE,"

VALADIER, COMMANDER.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named  
vessel from London, Marseilles and in-  
termediate Ports, are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed at their risk into  
Godown B of the Undersigned, Marine Lot  
No. 12, whence and/or from the wharves or  
boats delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [655]

### Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE  
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to  
send in to this Office a List of their Con-  
tributions of Premia for the year ended 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion of  
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in  
before the 30th November next, will be made up  
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on the  
30th June, 1883, entitled to SHARES of  
the New Issue are requested to pay the amount  
of DOLLARS FIFTY (\$50) to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or  
before the 30th September, 1883, when a receipt  
will be given to be afterwards exchanged for a  
Share Scrip on presentation at the Office of the  
Company. Calls unpaid at the above date will  
be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per  
annum until further notice.

By Order,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [586]

### A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING  
can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES  
AT  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.

Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from  
this date their Office to No. 24, Praya  
Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

### NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-  
SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from  
No. 35, Queen's Road East to No. 6, Peel Street,  
close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

### J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CAWON  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,  
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"PANDORA,"  
Captain C. Sturli, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [705]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET & Co.

INDIA AND CHINA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"EUROPE,"  
Valadier, Commander, will have quick despatch  
for the above Port.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [659]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"EUROPE,"

Valadier, Commander, will sail on FRIDAY,  
the 28th September, for MARSEILLES,  
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at  
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
Stewardess.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer  
and Table Wines are included in the Passage  
Money.

RETURN-TICKETS are now granted by  
the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12  
months to be reckoned from the date of arrival  
at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the  
Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation